





RAIGOR,  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 18, 1837.

**PENNSYLVANIA.** The returns from this State as far as they have reached us, indicate the same revolution in the public mind, which has been so distinctly expressed in all the States where elections have taken place since the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Friday morning says that the Whig gain in every county heard from is great, and the Whigs have carried several districts which have heretofore gone against them by decided majorities. The gain thus far over last year is twelve members of the Legislature, and the Inquirer regards the prospect as good that the Whigs will have a majority in the Legislature. In these days of political changes and Whig victories, no result like this would surprise us. Still, we hardly dare anticipate the entire success of the Whigs at this election.

Later and better yet.

A correspondent of the New York Courier from Philadelphia says, that so far, the Whigs have a gain of fourteen in the Legislature (the numbers standing 35 Whigs 34 Tories). The Herald and Sentinel says, "We have returned enough from the interior to render it nearly certain that there will be a Whig majority in the Legislature, which is all we can expect."

NEW JERSEY.

Full returns have been returned from New Jersey, which show the following glorious result in that State.

In the Council the Whigs have	10
Tories	6
Whig Majority in the Council	4
In the Assembly the Whigs have	34
Tories	19
Whig Majority in the Assembly	15
Whig majority in joint ballot	19
Last year the Tory majority in joint ballot was Ten. Whig gain since last year twenty-nine.	

The Whigs of the empire State, are, we perceive, preparing for the contest in November with becoming zeal. They are nominating good men and true. We can hardly hope for an entire Revolution in the coming election, still we believe if they make a general rally, there is a fair prospect of carrying a majority of the House their Senate consists of thirty-two members, only eight of whom are elected annually, which we cannot hope to see changed this year, but we look to them to make a good commencement.

We feel that the Whigs of Maine, have some right now to be heard. All we ask is, that our friends throughout the Union (to borrow the words of the little Preliminary from the city of New York) should "to the mark" we must reverse the constitution, drive out the rascals, and bring the country back to its former prosperity and glory.

Whigs of New York, we look to you for aid in this great political Revolution.

MERCATOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1837.  
IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Webster rose to offer a number of petitions which he had received from various parts of the Northern and Eastern States, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union. It was not his original intention, he said, to have presented them at this session, but as a correspondence between the two governments had been published, the subject was now properly before the country.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Grundy moved to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of that portion of the message of the President of the U. S., which related to the subject of a Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Benton made some remarks which occupied a considerable part of the morning, in which he advocated the passage of a Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Crittenden then followed, and argued against the constitutionality of such a law.

The subject was then passed over by general consent.

Mr. White then submitted a resolution, which lies on the table one day, calling on the President for information as to the fact whether a Board of Commissioners had been appointed under the Cherokee Treaty, and the proceedings which had taken place under that commission.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what had been done under the provisions of the Cherokee Treaty of 1835.

Mr. Wall submitted a resolution to print an extra number of the bills and resolutions of the Senate.

A bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

A bill to revoke the charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed, the title having been so changed as to read "a bill to regulate the currency of Dist. of Columbia."

A bill for the relief of Mr. Mad. was passed a 3d time.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and adjourned.

In the House, Thursday, Oct. 12. On leave: Mr. G. I. V. offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House, at the next session, a statement of the amount of the different Collectors and Deputies of the public money, and the loss sustained by them, which was adopted.

The resolution for an inquiry into the conduct of the Florida War, was taken up, and Mr. McKay, made some remarks in support of his motion, which was referred to a committee.

**BANGOR MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION.** It will be seen by the Advertisement in another column of our paper, that the triennial celebration of this Association takes place this evening at the Baptist Church. The exercises announced for the occasion we have no doubt will be interesting; and the Address, judging from the reputation of Mr. Muzzy by whom it is to be delivered, for good sense and practical intelligence, will be well worth hearing. We hope the attendance will be as universal as the invitation.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS.

The store of Messrs. Grant & Flint was broken open on Monday night, and property, (consisting principally of cloths) to the value of \$2 or 3 hundred dollars, was stolen therefrom. The store was entered at the back door. A hole was cut through the door, a few inches from the lock, through which the thief passed his hand and unlocked the door which was locked on the inside, and the key left in. The thieves are on the alert.

**NARROW ESCAPE.** On Thursday week, Mr. Fifield, of Hampden was engaged in boiling oil and spirits, and while in the act of removing the vessel, which contained it, to the yard, he accidentally upset it, and the contents were immediately kindled. The flames were very high, and his situation was truly perilous. He groped about, half-smothered, and reached the back door of the shop, and called for his wife, who came to his assistance in a short time, but on opening the door found him, stretched upon the floor, nearly insensible, but she was enabled to remove him from the room to the air, when he revived. He immediately proceeded for water, and succeeded in stopping the flames, which had already done much damage to the clothes in the room, and a lot of tin-ware, which was partially melted. Mr. Fifield was considerably burned, on his hands, and his face entirely blackened. He is now confined to his house, from the injuries received.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Ruggles, Williams and Davee for Congressional documents.

The election in Philadelphia has been effected without riot or confusion. This is attributed to the passage of the Registry law. The Whigs talk of establishing one in Maryland, at the next Legislature. This alarms the friends of Mr. Van Buren, who knows that his success will depend on the number of aliens and illegals voters which can be obtained. The Baltimore Republican with a real loco foco spirit, desires to do it, and predicts that if a registry law is passed, it will be a dead letter.

Senators instructed by the people to resign:	
Maine,	2
New Jersey,	1
New Jersey,	1
Ohio,	1
North Carolina,	2
Georgia,	2
Tennessee,	1
11	53,500

The Globe says that Mr. Van Buren has proposed a plan, by which the Government can dispense entirely with the use of banks.

Would it not be well if the President could devise some plan, by which the Government could dispense with the use of the People entirely? They are likely to be more annoying to his money projects than the banks have been. [Missouri Republican.]

**A pungent Argument.** We happened last Sunday afternoon to be at the Bethel in North square. The house was running over with seamen, who filled its body, the stairs to the pulpit, and even the pulpit itself. We give the following extract from the Sermon of the afternoon, as a fair specimen of the style in which the Rev. Mr. Taylor makes a practical application of an important truth: "I say, shipmates, now look me full in the face. What should you say to the man aboard ship, who was always talking about his compass and never using it? What should you think of the man, who when the storm is gathering, night at hand, moon and stars shut out, on a lee shore, breakers ahead, then first begins to remember his compass, and says, 'Oh, what a nice compass I have got on board, if before that time, he has never looked at it? Where is it that you keep your compass? Do you stow it away in the hold? Do you clap it in the fore peak?' By this time Jack's face, that unerring index of his soul, showed visibly, that the *reductio ad absurdum* had begun to tell. Then came by natural logic, as correct as that of the school, the improvement. 'Now then brethren, listen to me. Believe not what the scoffer and the infidel say. The Bible, the Bible is the compass of life. Keep it always at hand. Steadily, steadily, fix your eye on it. Study your bearing by it. It will serve you in calm, and in storm, in the brightness of noonday, and amidst the blackness of night, it will carry you over every sea, in every clime, and navigate you, at last, into the harbor of eternal rest. Could anything move in point? After all, refine as much as we will this is preaching. What is much wanted grammar, what are words, save instruments merely for quickening the understanding, stirring the emotions and carrying good thought home to the heart!' [Boston Evening Transcript.]

**NAVAL.** The U. S. line-of battle ship Ohio went to sea this afternoon in tow of the steam boats Rufus King and Hercules. [N. Y. Com.]

**Snow.** Considerable snow fell at Pittsfield, Mass. on Thursday last, and the Green Mountains of Vermont were also covered with snow. [Newburyport Herald.]

**FAVITS.** We are informed by a gentleman, who lately had the curiosity to count the number of vessels in port a few days since, that there were upwards of ninety ships and bargues, many of which were first rate vessels and very full rigged brigs. The number of persons on board was estimated at 10,000. It was so great that he found it too difficult to count the vessels, and did not undertake it. Of the above square rigged vessels, not more than twelve or fifteen were fitted for exportation.

**DIVORCE BILL.** A bill for the relief of Mr. Mad. was passed a 3d time.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, and adjourned.

"SALT POND," SECOND NATURAL BRIDGE, &c.

On the top of "Salt Pond Mountain," not many miles south of the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, there is quite a collection of water, the popular name of which is Salt Pond. As there are some things interesting in relation to this Pond, I shall give some account of it as I heard it described by Prof. Rodgers, State Geologist of Virginia. The Pond has been formed on the top of a lofty mountain since the memory of those still living in the neighborhood. The summit which it now occupies was once a basin of which basin served as an outlet to the various Springs and rivulets which had their courses so high up the mountain. To this outlet both wild and domestic animals resorted for water until, by their constant trampling, the earth became pressed down so hard as no longer to allow the water a passage in that direction; the consequence of which was the basin soon became filled from the numerous rains and springs, and the rich vegetation with which that part of the mountain was clothed, was submerged by the inundation. The loftiest trees were at once covered, and now, many feet beneath the surface of the lake, they repose, together with the most luxuriant vegetation, still and undecayed, with its rank foliage covering the ground. And there they undoubtedly will repose until the accumulating mud washed down from the surrounding mountain shall bury them no more to be visited by the penetrating light of the sun or warmed into life again by his cheering beams. There they will be stirred by no breeze nor visited by the finny tribes that inhabit the lake. This collection of water is not salt, as its name indicates, but entirely fresh and of a most remarkable transparency. Prof. Rodgers surveyed it the past summer, crossing it several times and sounding it in various directions. It is three quarters of a mile long, half a mile broad and from sixty to eighty feet deep in the centre—its transparency is such that trees and even small shrubbery and plants were plainly seen at the bottom. On looking over the edge of the canoe the same dizziness was experienced as when one looks down from some high eminence.

In the south-west part of Virginia near the lines of North Carolina and Tennessee, there is a creek flowing directly through or under a lofty mountain, leaving an arch, said to be even more stupendous than that of the Natural Bridge—than which a more surprising object I have never seen. Of the Subterranean passage or channel below referred to, some idea may be formed, from the fact that the creek has worn down the mountain perpendicularly not less than four hundred feet; and that the walls of this mighty chasm, supporting their tower like mountain, are of solid lime-stone. At a low stage of water in the Creek there is no difficulty in making your way along its bed and thro' this awful passage thus walking under the mountain from one valley to another with the rocky ceiling of the stupendous cavern 400 feet above your head. This passage or natural bridge, as it is also called, is between the counties of Scott and Lee; and the mountain thro' which it has worn its way to a level with the valleys on either side is called Powell's Mountain a spur of the Cumberland Mountains. The Creek that now flows so quietly along its pebbly bed, finding itself once arrested in its onward course by this powerful barrier, in some past ages of our globe, here staid awhile until its accumulated force became irresistible when this remarkable passage was effected. Let no one travelling in that part of Virginia fail to pay a visit to this second Natural Bridge.

In the same neighborhood at the little town of Saltville there are two Salt wells, some sixty or seventy feet deep, which together, rent for about \$32,000 annually. They are owned by two families, and are situated in the adjoining corners of two farms. The richest one is owned by Mrs. Preston, mother of the Senator, W. C. Preston. In these two instances only has the vein of salt water been reached. Others have tried to reach it but without success hence the great value of the wells already discovered. These wells were dug and the existence of salt water there first ascertained by an Irish peddler who settled in that place and who, in digging for fresh water thus accidentally discovered this inexhaustible treasure. After realizing a very large fortune from it, the worthy Hibernian bequeathed it to others who in their turn also made fortunes, as has every body else that has owned it since. It would seem that somewhere under these mountains an inexhaustible store-house of salt has been deposited by the all-wise creator for the use of those inhabiting that mountainous country. Without such a wise provision, a region of great extent, possessing no navigable streams, admitting of no railroads or canals, and far removed from the ocean would be uninhabitable. The water is completely saturated with salt, and from one well hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually made, supplying that whole country. Formerly this invaluable commodity of traffic was carried a hundred miles or more on the backs of horses or hauled over there almost impassable mountains at great expense and loss of time. It was then worth several dollars a bushel it is now much less than that. The water is pumped up from the wells by a steam engine and thence by means of perforated logs led away to the neighboring forests where pans are constructed near an abundant supply of fuel. As this business exhausted the pans are again removed and the waters led away to a greater distance and so on.

**W.** A story that was rather a severe joke of the day, on a young man, who was before his door. "Mister, your son has fallen down."

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**Noisy Curs.** Every body is troubled with noisy curs, who disturb the quiet watcher of the night with their throaty howl. Often when the nervous and fretful invalid begins at last to hope for repose, that hope is blasted by the long and dismal howl sent abroad upon the silent midnight air to awaken a thousand echoes and responses. In truth the owners of dogs should teach them good manners. Dogs are affectionate and docile creatures, and can be taught any thing. If dogs, however, break the peace of community the owners must account for the same.

If dogs are not morally responsible, (they are in strictness of reason more responsible than some brutes of men) their owners are justly accountable for their good breeding and quiet deportment. The Ettrick Shepherd used to tell wonderful stories of his dog, who would look up in the minister's face of a Sunday and understand every word he said. Now, although we would not care to have all our curs so well educated, yet they should be taught to keep quiet, and not to "bay the moon," or converse with their friends three miles off. We are friendly to good dogs, but these night disturbers, like roystering blades who are owing, should be efficiently gagged and gagged. The following will teach these noisy curs the law. Their masters should read the report to them with the horse whip on the first offence. There will be no difficulty in making a dog understand. [L. I. Star.]

The National Intelligencer contains a long and full report of a trial in Washington, the result of which is somewhat interesting. The defendant was indicted for harboring a nuisance, to wit, a dog that barked incessantly all night long, to the great disturbance of the neighbors, from whose eyelids sleep was thereby driven. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$20. It was proved on the part of the defendant, that since the finding of the indictment the dog had materially amended his manners, barking much less than had been his wont before; and the fact was explained by one of the witnesses for the defendant, who testified that she had given him a dose of paregoric every night, having found the benefit of that process by experiencing upon the children of the defendant, in whose family she was employed as nurse. There are many dogs in this city, to which the same prescription might be administered with advantage.

**HOW SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED IN MASSACHUSETTS.** In 1734, there were four hundred and thirty-nine slaves in Essex county. The present constitution of Massachusetts was established in 1780. The first article of the declaration of rights, asserts that all men are born free and equal; and this was generally supposed to have abolished slavery, but still it was a point which all did not agree. In 1781, however, at the court in Worcester, an indictment was found against a white man for assaulting, beating, and imprisoning a black. His trial took place at the Supreme Judicial Court in 1783; and the defence was that the black man was a slave, and the beating, &c. was the necessary correction of the master. This defence did not avail; the white man was found guilty and fined; and this decision was the death warrant for slavery in Massachusetts. *Exeter News Letter.*

**King James I.** being displeased with the city because she would not lend him such a sum of money as he wanted, the lord mayor and aldermen attended him one day, being somewhat transported, he said that he would remove his own court, with all the courts of Westminster right to another place, with further expressions of indignation. The mayor calmly heard all, and at last answered, "Your majesty hath power to do what you please, and your city of London will obey accordingly; but she humbly desires that when your majesty shall remove your courts, you will please to leave the Thames behind you London's best friend." [Howell's Londonopolis.]

**THE MORALITY OF DANCING.** A late English writer on the manners and customs of the German Spas, thus descanteth on the balls at Baden Baden, and the poetry of motion as exemplified there. It would be a neat commentary on Byron's poem of the "Waltz."

"Away whirled the Galloppe dancers in giddy circles, and prolonged skippings until the very breathing of the fair partners became audible, and their countenance lost all traces of placid loveliness. Have the ladies no friendly mirror to tell them, after a gallop or a waltz, how much 'their human face divine' has lost of its beautiful type and the rude nature during such dances, do they become the modest nature of an Englishwoman, or of any woman equally modest? Oh it grieved me to see the graceful and exquisitely elegant Mrs. M., at the slightest invitation of a booted hussar, or an embroidered attache, plunge with them into all the attitudes, now violent, and now languishing, of a dance better suited for a Bacchanalian or Andalusian representation. And she bore on her alabaster, and shining cheek the deep round flush of consumption, which patched her throat, and dried up her lips, and made her fly at the termination of each performance to the refreshment-room with her partner there to quench with perilous experiment the inward fever, by ice dissolved in freezing water; while the big drops of moisture stood on her forehead, or trickled down her face, increasing the general disorder of her appearance."

**Johnson,** the Lexicographer, once made a bet with Boswell, that he could go into the fish market, and put a Billingsgate woman into a passion, without saying a word that she could understand! We do not happen to have the original version of the anecdote by us, and shall therefore tell the story in our own way. The doctor commenced by silently indicating with his nose, that her fish had passed the state in which a man's affections could endure their flavor. The Billingsgate lady made a verbal attack common in vulgar parlance, which impugned the classification in natural history, of the doctor's mother. The doctor answered "You are an article, madam." "No more an article than yourself, you bloody, misbegotten villain!" "You are a noun, woman!" "You you stammered the woman choking with rage at a list of titles she could not understand. "You are a pronoun!" The belated shook her fist in speechless rage. "You are a verb an adverb an adjective a conjunction a preposition an interjection!" solemnly continued the doctor, applying the harmless epithets at proper intervals. The nine parts of speech completely conquered the old woman, and she dumpe herself down in the mud, crying with rage at being thus "blackguarded" in a set of unknown terms, which, not understanding, she could not answer.

**A Story.** That was rather a severe joke of the day, on a young man, who was before his door. "Mister, your son has fallen down."

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TRIENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BANGOR MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of Arrangements for the triennial celebration of the Bangor Mechanics Association, give notice that the same will take place, at the Baptist Church in this city, on Wednesday Evening, October 18th, at half past seven o'clock.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Voluntary on the Organ.
2. Prayer.
3. Original Ode.
4. Address by Mr. FRANKLIN MUZZY.
5. Hymn written for the occasion.
6. Benediction.

A portion of the pews in the body of the house will be reserved for members of the Associations as may attend. Ample provision will be made for accommodating the ladies.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend the exercises.

JOHN S. SAWYARD,  
JOHN BROWN,  
HENRY CALL,  
OTIS SHAIL,  
PAUL R. BARKER,  
A. R. HOLLOWELL,  
SAMUEL KANSWELL,  
Bangor, Oct. 12, 1837.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF BANGOR.  
MONDAY, 16th, Oct. 1837. Ploughboy, Fair.

17th Sloop Packet, Wood, Portland; Velocity, Brown, East Port; Diamond, 1st, Chas. Gester; Lovell, Arty, Thomaston; John, Pre. Trade, McGrath, Boston.

Sailed, 17th Wm. & Nancy, Rich, Boston.

BANGOR LYCEUM.

An adjourned meeting of the Lyceum will be held at the City Hall on Tuesday Oct. 24, at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making some preliminary arrangements.

A general attendance of the Members is requested. JOHN WYMAN, Secy.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm and style of REED & HATCH, and taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. L. J. Moore, No. 36 Main Street, in Bangor, Maine, they have just received from Europe and Domestic Dry Goods, which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be sold at wholesale and retail.

Among them may be found Broadcloths, silk, minding and low priced of the most desirable colors. Buckskins, plain, striped and ribbed. Cassimeres, blue, black, lavender, brown and drab. Silks, plain and printed. Pilot Cloths and Petersham.

Vestings, silk, satin, worsted and cotton. Flannels, W. L. & C. & Co. Cashmere, Cambrics, crapes and German Goat's Hair. Woolens and Bombazines. Silks, a brown and black Linen. Casses, Pading, Sewing Silk, (superior quality, gilt, lacing and silk buttons.)

Table Linens, brown and damask. Furniture Dimity. Birdseye Diaper, Gothic and Furniture Print. Counterpanes, red, green and black. Rugs, Blankets, Russia Sheetings, Burles, Oil Cloths, Cotton Carpeting, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Silks, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Berlin, Gro de Vev, Gro de Swiss, Paul de Soie, Lustrings, Cymbal, and Florence.

Satin, rich, plain and figured, white, black, blue, black and fawn colored. Josephines, Alpines. Bombazines, black, brown, green and faucon-colored. Gingham, English and American. Prints, French, German, English and American. Muslins, book, Swiss and Moll. An excellent assortment of Lace, Edgings and Insertings. Laces, black spotted and white blend. Bishop Lawns. Cambric Muslins, Muslin and Lace, Capes and Collars.

Ladies' Scarfs and Cravats. Lace and Silk Blend Quiltings. Black and white Silk Black Edging. Brags and Gauze Veils. Shawls, French, Highland, Merino, Thibet and Raw Silk.

A large assortment of Ribbons, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves. Also, A good assortment of Ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes. Men's of every kind, color, quality and description.

Likewise, a large assortment of Sheetings, Shirts, and Drillings, Russia Diaper, Cotton Wares, Batting, Wickings and Featherbeds. Purchasers will find it an object to call and examine this Stock of Goods, before purchasing elsewhere. R. & H. are constantly receiving new goods, which makes their assortment second to none in the city. WILLIAM R. REED, ISAAC A. HATCH, d & w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from Bangor in a few days requests all who have claims against him to present them for payment. He also would humbly suggest to those who are arrears that he would be extremely pleased to hear from them. HENRY LEMON.

NEW GOODS.

J. M. PRINCE & CO. No. 1 Wall Street, have just received and offer for sale, low cash, a prime assortment of W. I. Goods, Groceries, and Dry Goods, with a general assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware. oct18

WINDOW GLASS.

BALTIMORE WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, for sale by WHITTIER & GUILD, oct18

PARLOUR SCRAP BOOK.

THE PARLOUR SCRAP BOOK, for 1838, comprising fourteen engravings, with 100 cal illustrations, elegantly bound. Just rec'd. oct18 SMITH & FENNO.

LOST.

A PAIR of silver bowed spectacles, which has found the same, and will be given to the finder at this office shall be suitably rewarded. Oct. 18.

TO NUMBER.

A LIMITED NUMBER of Teams will be permitted to go on north division town of Bangor (opposite Passadunk Point, at stump) on the ensuing season, by application to W. LANGDON, Passadunk Point, oct17-3dly

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1838, THE repository of Useful Knowledge for a year 1838. The Christian Almanac for 1838, Just rec'd. oct17

JOSEPH L. L. has found the same, and will be given to the finder at this office shall be suitably rewarded. Oct. 18.







